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JUNE 20.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-two members present.

The Botanical Section reported that a meeting for organization had been held, and that officers had been elected, as follows:—

<i>Director,</i>	W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D.
<i>Vice-Director,</i>	Thos. Meehan.
<i>Conservator,</i>	Chas. F. Parker.
<i>Recorder,</i>	Isaac Burk.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Jose O. Schimmel.
<i>Secretary,</i>	Henry Leffmann, M.D.

*Remarks on Vertebrate Fossils from the Phosphate Beds of South Carolina.*—Prof. LEIDY observed that in a further search among the objects of the Agricultural Department of the Government Building of the International Exhibition, he had found another fossil specimen of a ziphioid cetacean. Like those previously described, it consisted of a detached beak, from the property of the Wando Mining Co., on the Ashley River, S. C., and was obligingly loaned by Mr. Amidon.

The specimen, exhibited to the Academy, has nearly the form and other characters of the one last described under the name of *Proroziphius macrops*. The bones are thoroughly co-ossified, and the condition of the beak indicates a mature animal, smaller than the species just named. The beak is 19 inches long in advance of the nasal apertures, and is about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  wide near the middle. The supra-vomerian canal is closed over to within less than four inches of the end of the beak by the complete coalescence of the inter-maxillaries. The prenares fossæ are funnel-like, and terminate forward in a canal penetrating the maxillaries instead of first being prolonged into an open groove as in *P. macrops*. The anterior extremity is drilled in a remarkable degree by boring mollusks. With the other specimens previously indicated, the present one will be more fully described in a memoir on the vertebrate fossils of the Ashley phosphate beds. The species was named *Proroziphius chonops*.

Prof. Leidy further remarked that while examining the materials from the different phosphate beds of South Carolina, and, mainly those exposed to view at the International Exhibition, his attention had been attracted by the large size of many of the teeth referred to *Carcharodon megalodon*. Among many teeth of this species, and others of *C. angustidens*, etc., contained in a show-

case of the Bradley Fertilizer Co., in the Agricultural Hall, there is a megalodon tooth, from the Stono River, which measures 6 inches 8 lines in median length from a level of the ends of the root to the point of the crown, and 4 inches 8 lines in breadth across the base. A second specimen in the same collection and from the same locality is 6 inches in median length, and 5 inches 1 line in breadth.

A specimen from the Ashley River, formerly in the possession of Prof. Holmes, according to him, measures 6 inches 5 lines in length, and 5 inches 5 lines in breadth, and weighs 2 lbs. 8 drachms, apothecaries' weight.

These specimens are probably the largest shark teeth on record. If the animals to which they pertained held anything like the relation of length of body to the teeth as existing in the living white shark, they must have been upwards of a hundred feet in length.

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JUNE 27.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Fifty-one members present.

*Remarks on the Rhizopod Genus Nebela.*—Prof. LEIDY stated that in order to facilitate a ready reference to ordinary forms of rhizopods, he was disposed with some other observers to restrict the genus *Diffugia* to those rhizopods with lobose pseudopods, which ordinarily possess a covering or test composed of extraneous bodies, such as particles of quartzose sand, and diatome cases. In the genus *Nebela*, which he had viewed as distinct from *Diffugia*, the test is composed of discoid plates and minute rods, apparently siliceous and intrinsic to the structure of the animal.

To the genus *Nebela* probably belong the species named by Ehrenberg, *Diffugia collaris*, *D. cancellata*, *D. carpio*, *D. binodis*, *D. annulata*, and *D. laxa*. Likewise the *Diffugia peltigeracca* of Carter, most of the forms described by Wallich under the name of *Diffugia pyriformis*, var. *symmetrica*, and also the *Diffugia carinata* of Archer. Formerly Prof. L. had indicated several species under the names of *Nebela ansata*, *N. equi-calceus*, *N. sphagni*, *N. numata*, *N. barbata*, and *N. flabellulum*. Pr. A. N. S. 1874, 156.

Most of the above-named species of Ehrenberg had been referred by the same author to a group with the names of *Reticella* and *Allodictya*, headed with a species named *Diffugia asterophora*, which, so far as could be judged from the description and figure, did not coincide with the characters of *Nebela*. Of the forms referred to *Diffugia symmetrica* by Dr. Wallich, the first one described has recently, by Schulze, been viewed separately from the others as characteristic of a new genus with the name of